

MINERS FEAR A FAMINE.

Prediction That Starvation Awaits the Klondike Adventurers.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR ALASKA.

Interesting Stories of the Condition of Affairs at the White Pass—The Men at Dyea Crossing the Divide—The Canyon Is Strewn With Tents, Provisions, Dead Horses and Discarded Baggage.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash. (Special).—The steamer Farallon arrived here from Dyea and Skagway. Her officers tell interesting stories of the condition of affairs at both landings. They say the men in Dyea are slowly but surely crossing the divide, and the road for ten miles up the canyon is strewn with tents, provisions, discarded baggage and dead horses. Less than one thousand persons are on the beach at Dyea, as all make efforts to get across the divide as soon as landed.

In Skagway things present a different appearance. There are between five thousand and six thousand persons there. Less than fifty men have succeeded in getting across White Pass, and hundreds have given up trying to cross until spring. The Farallon's officers say rain had fallen continually in Skagway for eight days, and it was utterly impossible to cross.

All kinds of business are flourishing. Men are selling outfits for little or nothing. A letter on the Farallon states that one day last week one hundred men sold their outfits at a sacrifice and started back. The Farallon will start on her return trip to Skagway with about five passengers, 155 horses and cattle, and about two hundred tons of freight.

A saloon keeper in Dyea is buying flour, copying it into a hopper in a tent and selling the empty sacks for seventy-five cents each.

The Farallon's officers deny that a man was killed in Skagway for stealing, but say that in case of theft death would be the result.

The demand for horses to be used in packing over the passes from Skagway is increasing, and during the present week several hundred horses will be shipped there. There are now at Skagway about four thousand horses, and it is difficult to see how this number can be fed during the winter. Many predict that both men and horses will be starving before spring, and that the horses will be killed and eaten.

POSTAL SERVICE FOR MINERS.

The Order Establishing It Issued by Postmaster-General Gary.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Postmaster-General Gary has issued a formal order establishing an exchange of mails once a month between the postoffices at Dyea, Alaska, and Dawson City, Canada. The service is to consist of one round trip each month. The mails in question shall contain only letters and postal cards, to the exclusion of all other articles. The mails made up at the office of Dyea for Dawson City shall contain letters and postal cards addressed for any place in the Yukon district of Canada, and the mails made up at the office of Dawson City for the office of Dyea shall contain letters and postal cards addressed for delivery at any place in the United States.

This is the formal announcement of the new postal service into the gold region, which has been established through an agreement between this country and Canada.

EXPERT ON KLONDIKE.

Said All Over the Country, But It Is More or Less Spotty.

OAKLAND, Cal. (Special).—Byron E. James, an assayer for the Alaska Commercial Company, who came from Dawson on the Portland, brings with him the latest and about the only scientific information that has come from the Klondike.

The gold fields are as yet practically unknown, said Mr. James. "The whole country contains fine gold in greater or less quantities, but in most of the regions the gold is in pockets. As it is sometimes called the country is spotted. That is, the pay dirt and the gold run in streaks through the ground, just like a streak of gold in ore."

"Of course, a considerable amount of prospecting has been done in streaks along certain creeks, but there is a vast amount of country which has never been explored, much less prospected."

"As yet, practically nothing has been done beyond prospecting. The gold has not yet been taken from placer deposits along the smaller streams. The pay streaks are from thirty to seventy feet wide."

For Rich Strike.

New York, Minn. (Special).—A most remarkable story of luck, adventure and back-reckoning has been the receipt of a letter from the Klondike. Last September Willie Collins, the fourteen-year-old son of a farmer at Collins, Minn., ran away from home, and his parents had not heard from him until the receipt of this letter. He says he fell in with some miners, who gave him his board to help them pack their stuff to the gold region. Here he got work at \$11 a day and board.

As soon as he got \$100 together he patented a claim, from which he has already taken \$10,000. He says that his claim will pay \$300 a day. He has been offered \$50,000 for it, but refused to sell.

The Klondike Not Ours.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—If any United States officials attempt to assume authority over the Klondike gold region the Government will disavow their acts, as it does not dispute that the Klondike is within British territory.

GERMANY AROUSED.

An Explanation May Be Demanded From France of M. Meline's Language.

Much resentment has been caused in Germany by the language employed by M. Meline, the French Prime Minister, in replying to a telegram addressed to him by a number of the residents of Lorraine congratulating France upon her alliance with Russia.

M. Meline thanked the senders of the despatch in behalf of the Government for their glowing patriotism. The German newspapers make most severe attacks upon the senders of the despatch, accusing them of treason, and upon M. Meline for speaking as he did to German subjects.

Bank Broke, Cashier Gone.

Charles A. Norton, cashier of the bank of Durand, Ill., is alleged to have embezzled a large sum of money and disappeared. He was a Sunday-school superintendent and the leading light of the community. Forged notes to the extent of \$7000 have been found. The bank carried \$25,000 in deposits. Norton is supposed to have taken \$10,000. The bank is closed.

Abolishing the Siberian Exile System. The czar has decided to partly abolish the Siberian exile system, and to erect large central prisons in Russia proper. The change will go into operation a year hence.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Exports from the United States for July were \$69,925,770, an increase over the same month last year of about \$4,300,000. The exports for the first seven months of the calendar year were \$549,943,879, against \$500,327,005 for the first seven months of last year.

According to semi-official advices received in Washington, Japan is secretly negotiating with the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America for control of the Nicaraguan canal project in defiance of the United States.

The armor plate board appointed to investigate the cost of manufacture and of establishing a Government plant has finished its tour and will draw plans for a possible factory.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Balt.	73	33	.689
Boston	75	34	.688
Cin.	67	38	.638
Cleveland ..	65	53	.554
Chicago ..	59	59	.500
St. Louis ..	43	72	.375
Philadelphia ..	49	62	.441
Pittsburgh ..	47	60	.439
Brooklyn ..	48	62	.438
Washington ..	46	61	.430
St. Louis ..	27	82	.248

An effort is being made to force all the colored people to leave Ellwood, Ind., and serious trouble is threatened.

An electric light dynamo in Manning & Faine's paper mill, Troy, N. Y., burst and started a fire. The mill was destroyed, causing a loss of \$100,000, on which there is an insurance of \$65,000.

Mrs. Cyria Dwight, seventy-five years old, was burned to death in her home at Auburn, N. Y. Her brother, Lawrence White, with whom she lived, is suffering from inhaling smoke. His mind is wandering and he cannot tell what caused the fire.

John F. McDonald, who had been Sheriff of Milwaukee County and held other responsible political positions, was sentenced at Milwaukee, Wis., to six months at the County Farm for vagrancy. He came to Milwaukee from Boston in 1845. Over-indulgence in liquor is said to have been the cause of his downfall.

A south-bound vestibule train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the track near Cortland, N. Y. One person was killed and fifteen were injured.

George P. Irving, an aeronaut, fell 300 feet at Reading, Penn., but saved his life by his presence of mind in keeping his feet under him.

The City Council of Trenton, N. J., offers a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of Crozer, the defaulter.

State Senator Mullin, of Watertown, N. Y., was found dead in his room in the University Club, New York City, of heart disease. He was apparently in his usual health when he went to his room at 11.5 a. m. A servant found him at 10.50 lying across the bed dead, almost fully dressed and with his spectacles on.

Colonel George Bliss, the well-known New York lawyer, died at his summer home at Shadow Farm, near Wakefield, R. I.

John D. Rockefeller has given the Baptist Missionary Societies \$250,000 to pay their debts.

President McKinley attended a reunion of the survivors of his old regiment at Fremont, Ohio.

The Silver Republican, Democratic and Populist Conventions in Nebraska agreed on the same candidates for State offices.

Herman Nack, whose wife is charged in New York City with the murder of Golden-spence, has made a statement in which he makes public Mrs. Nack's practices as a midwife, and says she disposed of many bodies of infants by burning them.

Jacob Worth was deposed from the leadership of the Republican organization in Brooklyn. City Works Commissioner T. B. Willis assumed control in his place.

Frank Miller was killed by electricity in the Penitentiary annex at Columbus, Ohio, for the murder last April of Mrs. John Miller, near Black Lick. The execution was witnessed by the husband of the murdered woman.

The corporation of Brown University voted to request President E. Benjamin Andrews to withdraw his resignation.

Advices concerning the coal miners' strike around Hazleton, Penn., point to a prolonged struggle. The ultimatum of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was handed to the strikers. The company declines to make any concessions, except to advance laborers from ninety cents to \$1 per day.

Democratic primaries were held in South Carolina to name a candidate for United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator E. B. Rusk. From returns received Senator McLaure will be nominated by a considerable majority over Evans and Irby. Evans will have twice as many votes as Irby.

Edward B. Cuthbert, in the banking and brokerage business at New York City, under the firm name of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., made an assignment. The liabilities are between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

William F. Harity was retired as National Committeeman by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Reading. The Chicagoan was re-elected. Walter E. Ritter was nominated for Auditor General and M. E. Brown for State Treasurer.

Mrs. Croker, wife of the blacksmith at Cedar Junction, Kan., and her nine-year-old son were run down and killed by a passenger train near Cedar Junction.

Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died at Larchmont, N. Y.

Ten saloons in Kansas City, Kan., were raided and \$3000 worth of liquor was poured into gutters.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, resisted the kisses and embraces of the wife of Perry, who killed Lanier, and refused to interfere with the death penalty.

It was reported in Columbus, Ohio, that an agreement to settle the coal miners' strike had practically been reached.

A general row took place at a baseball game at Newberne, Ala. One man was killed and two others dangerously shot. A quarrel arose about a play between Richard Lee, Jr., and Sid. Gooden. During the quarrel Lee's father offered to take a hand. Richard Bennett, Marshal at Newberne, arrested Lee, Sr., and a few minutes later Gooden rushed up and struck Lee over the head, inflicting a fatal injury.

Foreign.

The French Minister of Commerce said that every effort would be made to develop commercial intercourse between France and Russia.

The demand from Europe for the five per cent. silver bonds of Mexico continues unabated, and the bonds have been steadily rising in price.

Russia has despatched thirty officers and 8000 soldiers to Korea, according to advices by steamships, to be stationed at Seoul and the open ports.

The walls of a Swiss asylum at Montreux fell, and seven workmen's bodies have been taken out of the ruins.

General Ignacio Andrade, the Liberal candidate, was elected President of Venezuela.

The British Secretary of State for India, in council, has given notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras has been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks.

Hawaii's Senate has been called to meet in extra session to ratify the treaty of annexation with the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, received a public welcome on his return to Ottawa from the Queen's Jubilee.

ANDREE NOT HEARD FROM

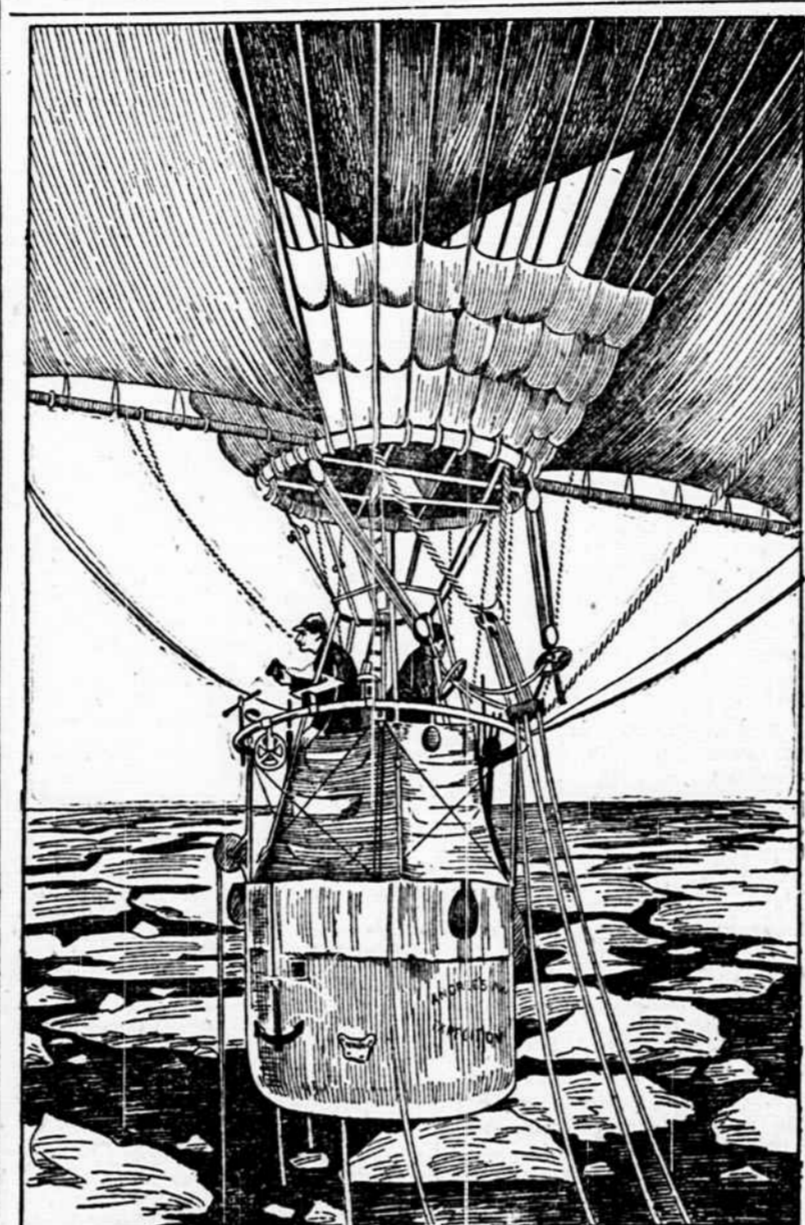
No Tidings About His Daring Dash For the North Pole.

BALLOON MAY HAVE LANDED.

The Arctic Explorer Started on July 11 in His Balloon, and Although There Have Been Several Reports of Messages From Him, All Proved to Be Bogus—Speculations About His Fate.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY (By Cable).—It is now about eight weeks since Herr Andree and his two companions set off from Tromsø on their daring voyage to the north pole. What their fate has been is only a matter of conjecture, for, notwithstanding the picked-up carrier pigeons, there have been no authentic tidings since their departure.

At first it was generally accepted that the pigeon said to have been shot by the Captain of the fishing vessel Alken between Spitzbergen and Seven Islands, carried a genuine message from the explorer, but



BALLOON IN WHICH ANDREE SAILED FOR THE NORTH POLE.

The balloon in which Professor Andree on July 11th sailed away for the north pole was built much after the fashion of other balloons. It has one distinctive feature. That is a strong guide rope which serves two all essential purposes. It holds the balloon at a uniform height and so prevents the gas from being diminished by expansion and overflow. It also serves as a keel to the floating vessel, which is equipped with three large and easily worked sails. With the aid of the keel the balloon can drift before the wind at an angle to the general direction. The basket or car is seven feet in diameter and has a depth of five feet. Above the car is the observatory. There is room in the basket for one person at a time. It is used as a living and sleeping room. Andree and his companion were to take turns at the watch.

this is now open to question. Herr Tegetmeier, perhaps the most accurately informed man on the habits of these birds, states clearly that it is impossible that any pigeon taken by Andree should ever return to its original location. In his experience homing pigeons direct their course by sight, and all those engaged in long-distance journeys have to be trained so as to be made acquainted with the country over which they fly. If this is so, the hundreds of miles of unknown Arctic sea make the pigeon story just impossible, and we must wait for news of Andree until he himself appears.

In the way of conjecture there have been various surmises by scientists, the majority of them being unfavorable to the success of the expedition. The most important of these is from Dr. Nils Ekholm, an expert aeronaut, who last year accompanied Herr Andree to Spitzbergen to take part in the voyage then proposed, but who declined to go this year because he considered the balloon unsatisfactory in respect to its impermeability. He estimated the longest period the balloon could remain in the air was twenty-four days, and that, in his opinion, was not sufficient to make a successful voyage across the pole or to the pole and back.

On the other hand, Mr. W. H. Gilder, of New York, who has had experience in polar explorations, though not in balloons, thinks that there is no reason as yet for discouragement. The voyage may be successful, but the voyagers be landed so remote from civilization that it would take a considerable time, perhaps several months, for them to reach a place where they could communicate with the world. A reasonable time limit has not yet been reached, and consequently there is no warrant for believing that these daring adventurers have been lost.

There is no reason to abandon hope that Andree and his companions may return. The fact of the matter is that the explorer said before he started that he might not be heard from for two years. Andree is a fine, intelligent fellow of magnificent physique. He was perfectly well aware of what he was doing when he undertook the trip to the North Pole, and if pluck, intelligence and physique could help a man through such an undertaking, he will yet be heard from. It may be that his balloon has come down on the northern coast of Alaska, in which case it will take considerable time for him to reach a telegraph station. But the balloon may have descended in Siberia or Greenland, and some time must elapse in any case before he could be heard from. He has his sledges and other necessities to make a journey, and possibly will reach some civilized point eventually.

Hanged in the Public Square.

"Doc" Kelley, alias Black, colored, twenty-three years old, was hanged at Snow Hill, N. C., for assaulting Mrs. Merritt, a white woman. The gallows was in the public square of the town, and 5000 people were spectators. Kelley was accused of several other crimes.

Murder For a Song.

Edward Register, a young farmer living near Jacksonville, Fla., was shot and killed by his adopted son, Robert, who is fourteen years old. The boy and a man, Henry M. Tyne, were arrested, and the lad confessed that he committed the murder. The victim's wife gave him \$5 to do it.

SETH LOW HAS ACCEPTED.

Agrees to Become the Majority Candidate of the Citizens' Union.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, is formally in the field as a candidate for the office of Mayor of Greater New York. He made his announcement in his cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me. Secretary Clark, of the Citizens' Union, called at 11 o'clock a. m., and after the newspaper men had been admitted, Mr. Clark, addressing the President of Columbia, said:

"Mr. Low, I have the honor, on behalf of the Citizens' Union, to tender you the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York."

Then Mr. Clark read the formal letter of notification. President Low listened attentively, and when Mr. Clark had finished, accepted the nomination. He spoke earnestly, and his manner indicated that he had weighed well the step he was taking. Mr. Low will write a formal letter to the Citizens' Union Nominating Committee. This letter will be his platform in the campaign.

UNCLE SAM'S STRONG BOX.

Cash Balance of \$218,561,206 in the Treasury.

The August statement of the public debt, issued at the Treasury Department, Washington, shows the debt less cash in the Treasury to be \$1,008,335,121, which is an increase for the month of \$14,838,475. This

WEEK'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW

Bradstreet Reports a Continuance of the General Expansion of Prices.

LARGEST AUGUST TRADE YET.

Heavy Exports—The Warm Weather Has Assured the Corn Crop—Number of Business Failures.

Bradstreet's commercial review for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4th, says: The previous activity in all lines of trade is maintained. There is a better tone to the demand from jobbers, and the volume of business in wool, leather, clothing, hats, groceries and light hardware has increased. There is a better request for woolen and cotton goods, jewelry and rubber goods, fabrics and shoes. Some wholesale merchants at Western centres report the largest volume of August trade on record. There has been an increased consumption of cotton by Southern mills.

Western iron and steel mills have orders to keep them busy until January 1. In the Central-Western States the bituminous coal strike has had a further depressing effect on the general industrial situation. At the Northwest some commercial houses have had to work overtime to meet the demand for goods, and the warm weather is reported to have practically assured the Indian corn crop. On the Pacific coast wheat exports have been checked by inability to secure crews for vessels. Mercantile collections have improved in some sections.

Last week's general and unprecedented expansion of prices for staples is continued, wool, cotton and woolen fabrics, hides, leather, white pine lumber, sashes and doors, iron and steel bars, billets and rods, wire nails, barbed wire and Southern foundry iron, wheat, corn, lard and sugar having advanced, and higher prices being expected for boots and shoes. Lower prices are recorded for cotton, wheat flour and coffee, while those for oats, pork, print cloths, petroleum and coal are unchanged.

This week's export of wheat (flour included as wheat) are the largest with two exceptions—the second week of September and the fourth week in August, 1891. The total shipments amount to 2,268,247 bushels, against 5,149,653 bushels last week; 3,359,892 bushels last year; 2,260,261 in 1897; 3,207,300 bushels in 1894, and 4,920,000 bushels in 1893. The shipment of corn is also large, aggregating 2,185,064 bushels this week, against 2,682,453 bushels last week; 2,527,536 bushels last year; 1,405,370 bushels in 1895; 127,000 bushels in 1894, and 672,875 bushels in 1893.

There are 198 business failures reported through the United States this week, against 210 last week, 336 in the week one year ago, 184 two years ago, 207 three years ago, and as contrasted with 319 in the like week of 1893. There are 90 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week. Last week the total was 39, and a year ago it was 30.

Dun & Co.'s report says that failures in August 1897, were not 17 per cent. less in number than in August 1896, but in amount of liabilities were 70 per cent. less; July and August show lower average of liabilities per failure than for any quarter in the last twenty-three years; the improvement extends to nearly every important branch of business.

TEALS OF GOLD SEEKERS.

Two Thousand Blocked by Imposable Bags.

A Seattle, Wash., dispatch of the 4th says all efforts to break the blockade at Skagway have failed utterly. Advices received by the steamer Rosalie, which left Skagway Monday last arrived here today, state that when the trail was opened Monday morning 2,000 men and horses were striving to get over. Soon the path was in as bad condition as it was before being repaired. When the road had been corduroyed over the miry places, the logs slipped out and the horses went floundering in the mire, many of them never to emerge. Hundreds of those at Skagway have given up all hope of getting through this winter and will stay till February at the foot of the pass. Hundreds are coming back from the trails, stopping at Skagway or Juneau for the winter. A few more adventurers will try to go over when the first freeze covers the bogs with ice.

End of the Coal Strike.

A Columbus, O., dispatch says the end of the great miners' strike is in sight. The national executive board of the United Mine Workers have agreed to recommend to the miners a proposition to the Pittsburg Operators for a straight price of 65 cents a ton, to continue in force until the end of the year.

A Pittsburg dispatch also says the mine operator's committee have returned from Columbus. Chairman Uhlenburg says that the conference between the miners and operators was a very amicable one. He said: "We feel very sanguine that an acceptance of our 65-cent offer will reach us from Mr. Dolan shortly, and are convinced that every mine in the district will make a start on Monday the 13th."

Case Dismissed.

The suit of the Edwards, of South Carolina against Trinity Church to recover a large tract of land in New York city is dismissed by the court.

A Wordy War in Virginia.

A wordy war has been opened in Virginia. Senator Daniel has sent a letter to the Lynchburg News, in which he replied at length to Governor O'Ferrall's recent interview in the Washington Post, in which the Senator was accused of inconsistency and other sins more or less mild.

Accepts the Nomination.

President Seth Low, of Columbia University, has accepted the nomination of the citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To Remove Dust From Linen.

Stains of dust may be removed from fine linen and similar fabrics without injury to the material. The articles must be first well soaped, as if they were to be washed in the ordinary way. An iron is heated and on this laid a wet cloth. When the heat makes the cloth steam the rust stain is laid on it and a little oxalic acid is rubbed on with the finger. The heat and the moisture hasten the effect of the acid on the rust, and when this has disappeared the soaping and washing may be continued.

Getting Sunday Dinners in Summer.

There are any number of things which may be prepared on Saturday. Usually the baking is done then, and there is fresh bread, with biscuits and cakes. A pot of beans is prepared on Saturday afternoon and warmed for Sunday breakfast. The desserts for Sunday may also be made on Saturday, and a few are easily prepared and are good cold. When fresh fruit is to be obtained, nothing makes nicer dessert and is more quickly prepared. Served with rich cream and sugar, any of the berries, peaches or bananas are delicious. Potatoes may be served in a number of ways which only take a short time if partially prepared on Saturday. It is customary to have a roast of some kind for Sunday, but this requires hours of attention. If cold meat is not relished, some kind which may be fried will only take a short time to prepare. Chickens may be partially fried on Saturday, so that ten or fifteen minutes on Sunday will finish them. Saturday roast may be sliced cold for Sunday evening, and the chicken or turkey for a salad may be chopped on Sunday, ready for the dressing on Sunday. There are canned lobsters and salmon, which may also be enjoyed on Sunday, and which are always ready. Soups may be cooked on Saturday also and reheated for dinner on Sunday. As for fresh vegetables, nothing is so easily prepared as a lettuce salad. The lettuce may be washed and picked over in the morning and left in cold water to keep crisp until needed. Most canned vegetables require only ten or fifteen minutes to cook. Fresh asparagus, if tender, requires but fifteen minutes, and radishes may be cleaned the day before or in the morning.—Good Housekeeping.

Recipes.

Watercress Garnish—Pick and well wash a quart of cress; dry in a towel and dip lightly in French dressing; drain and lay in a feathery wreath around edge of platter.

Italian Sauce—Put a tablespoonful of butter in a pan with one shallot (minced), a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Stir over the fire until the vinegar has quite evaporated. Then add a tablespoonful of flour, a breakfast cupful of good broth, a saltspoonful of salt, and a half saltspoonful of pepper. Stir while it simmers and let it boil slowly for five minutes. This is very nice.

Breaded Tomatoes—Roll six sliced tomatoes in grated cracker or cornmeal, dredge with a tablespoonful of salt and fry in hot butter and suet, half and half. Take up carefully on a heated dish. Stir a tablespoonful of flour into four tablespoonfuls of the fat remaining in the pan, add half a cup of milk, stir until smooth, season with a half teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, and pour over the tomatoes.

Sauce Verte—Take a pint of gooseberries just before they commence to ripen, add a half-cupful of water, boil until quite tender, mash them and pass through a sieve; put the pulp into a saucepan with two teaspoonfuls of sorrel juice (this may be omitted), two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter; simmer for about four minutes. This is a famous English sauce, and is very appetizing when served with roast goose or duckling.

Tutti-Frutti Jelly—Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-half pint of water (cold). Dissolve with one pint of boiling water, add juice of three lemons, one and one-half cups of sugar. Strain. When beginning to stiffen put a layer of jelly in a dish, then a layer of ripe stemmed currants, another of jelly, one of ripe raspberries, jelly again, alternating with sliced oranges and grated cocoanut, finishing with jelly. Set on ice until perfectly firm.

Red Raspberry Blanc Manger—One pint of red raspberry juice, one quart of milk, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, four heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, blended in one cupful of the milk, one dash of salt. Heat the milk to the boiling point, stir in the blended cornstarch, add salt, sugar and last raspberry juice. Boil up and pour into a wet mold. Set in ice to cool. Turn out and serve with whipped cream around the same. This is delicious.

Veal and Tomato Scallop—Slice enough cooked cold veal, rather coarse, to make three cupfuls. Also slice one-fourth of an inch thick one pound of skinned fresh tomatoes. Butter a baking dish and spread alternate layers of fine bread crumbs (one cupful is required), veal, then tomatoes, seasoning with one heaping teaspoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper in all. Finish the top with bread crumbs and pour over one cupful of Italian sauce. Bake for thirty minutes.

White Velvet Sherbet—The juice of four lemons and the thinly shaved peel of one soaked in the juice half an hour. Then strain the juice and add enough sugar to make a thick batter. It usually requires three-quarters of a cupful to each lemon. Add one quart of milk, and turn at once into a freezer packed with three parts broken ice and one part rock salt. Turn slowly at first, and when it begins to thicken turn rapidly until stiff. Add more ice and salt, and let it ripen for at least two hours before serving.